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The Daily Oregonian.

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A Bonanza Policy

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The Daily Oregonian.

AT DAY MORNING

A Benefi ent Policy

With ut stand l mere wh ste r rib he ge th s wars t rn t l st m Tr t w l ffer the Am n pe le sett h l pur e ll y l ne t attal e of l all mere notions and t s wh le n merical pr jects lo ot l r apenol hav t at r l s substa t ally f conservat m s wh a ways in the lea run mar s t l against which shallow and pr t c s doc trines whose only ment is n v ty and immo tation cannot prevail

Just now all the representatives of the era of Grash and Push are preaching in one t that the policy of land grants is ru n, be country, and that the whole r l p lic lands ought to have been served for homes for settlers And many who have heretofore supported the policy of grants for railroads now denounce it as a system of public rob bery, as if the roads constructed had brought no benefits to the country This glib hypocrisy is not peculiar to any party but Republicans should be above it Railroads are such an inestimable public convenience and advantage that a country better have rail roads with less land, than unlimited areas of land, with no railroads It all sounds very fine to talk about reserving the whole public domain for settlers but what use to the peo ple is the whole area of the public lands when they have no way of reaching those lands, or of sending the products thereof to a market?

The *Republican* a paper published at Dallas, Polk county is out in opposition to grants of land for railroads criticises the OREGONIAN for the position it has taken, and especially commends the Republican National Convention for opposing further grants in its platform That paper, indeed wants Gov ernment aid for railroads, but it would have the Government issue bonds, say $16 000 a mile, therefor Of course this is visionary and absurd Government will never con tract an obligation of this kind It would be preposterous to suppose it Such a propos tion is simply the substitution of an impra ticable and ridiculous notion for a policy which has produced results of the most beneficent and substantial description

What has the Government, what have the people, lost by the grants made for the con struction of railways in this State? A grant amounting nominally to $12 800 a mile was made for the construction of a railroad from Portland to the California line But the land which this grant covers was of no use what ever to anybody, All the choice land had long ago been occupied The remainder had lain for twenty-five years without a claimant Much of it is of a mountainous character Nobody wanted it. There were, indeed, tracts of land within the grant which settlers would have occupied if they could be assured of railway facilities But without transporta tion they did not want the land The Gov ernment made the grant, it served as a basis for credit, money was raised upon it, and we got the road. Now who has been injured? And who has *not* been benefited?

For twenty-five years Oregon had been set tled, and yet her industries remained in their primitive condition. She would have re mained in the same state for twenty five years more, had not the policy which some of her own citizens unaccountably condemned been extended to her by the General Government

When the Republican National Convention pronounced *against* this policy it condemned one of the most beneficent things in the record of the party. From the very first organiza tion of the party, it had advocated and en forced this policy, and the result is seen in the settlement and wonderful progress of the "Great West," which has in its turn contrib uted immensely to the progress of all parts of the country. The Republican Convention did this simply because it feared that the Greeley-Democracy would "cut under" it on this question The Cincinnati Convention had fulmigated against the policy, and Greel ey in his letter of acceptance had enlarged on the same topic and in the same vein Yet Mr. Greeley, only last September, in an ad dress delivered at the Minnesota State Fair, vindicated the policy and system of land grants for necessary railroads, in an argu ment which has not been met and never can be He said

> I believe the policy of granting half the un occupied lands for a moderate distance on either side of a projected railway, in aid of that rail way's construction and equipment is, though liable to abuse, essentially judicious and beneficent You tell me of the public lands given away to monopolists I challenge your statement, and insist that the nation has more lands not less than if it had never granted an acre to build a railroad. For you cannot fairly measure lands by their superficial area alone. I saw millions of acres when I crossed the continent to California twelve years ago, that would have been very dear at five cents per acre before the Central Pacific railroad was built, since which, they are worth thirty times their value in 1859 Then you could not subsist an average family on 1 000 acres of sage brush desert that could now be made to sub sist forty just such families To talk of this road as having, in any practical sense subtracted or abstracted anything from the national domain is to defy reason and insult common sense If the whole region between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada could be grid ironed by four east and west and three north and south railroads at a cost of half the public lands "situate, lying and being" therein, the half remaining ungranted would not merely be worth far more, but would furnish twice as many homesteads as the whole did or would without the railroads While, there fore, I counsel caution, moderation, circumspec tion, in making grants of public lands in aid of embryo railroads, *I maintain that the policy is be neficent, and may yet be extended with advantage to the settlers and the country* Nor do I concur with those who say, if the railroads may and will be built, even though no lands be granted In the course of two or three centuries they might be but even that is doubtful Madness, if madness abounded in cash might construct one railroad across the continent without public aid, but mad ness could never find the means of building a sec ond iron track across fifteen hundred miles of arid alkali and grasswood And besides, since the public lands are enhanced in value immense ly by the railroads that traverse them, it is but na ked justice that they should defray a good share of the cost

This is the true common sense position on a subject of great consequence to the public. It is free from cant and claptrap It sets forth the case truly and clearly though the author of it has since seen fit to renounce the position for the sake of a supposed political and personal advantage The Republican party, whose policy has developed the country should have been ashamed to follow him to the extent of repudiating its own record

Some people seem to think that land granted for internal improvements are thereby con tiated, that they can never be of further good to the people that nobody can ever purchase or settle them and that the amount of land upon the face of the earth is diminished by just the amount granted This seems to be the opinion of our cri ic [illegible]

We can tell that paper that its own c nty [illegible] ilk wh is much in want a rail al ill not come for ten y ars t come mil ss an ext nsi n of the west side land grant south ward fr the Yamhill river be bonned Salem is cost n nev r it in a spar ly p l that l com try ll thi s m n or n n [illegible] l ilk n f th

The Celebration

Am l ns enjoyable l n f th th [illegible] y c l ll l y [illegible] s l ll th s ng gall s l felt th t we was n ning, in our N tion's early yrs S n a pro ession s l ss h ld perfect order r ined th ugh it the day and all the pr ceeding and cremon es without the l t th ll nt r th m The orat n l y v ry full of patri tism e rly and pow r The flowers in the c ds, wer pr fu ed unusually poo l Many people from other places were in the city and participated in the exercis s of the day On the whole it was a very successful cel bration Our eagle flew very high and n ll cheered and adm red and with a peculiar institution the Fourth of July a proc glory and comm on good

The hist r of the New York *Evening Post* was one of the pers ns present at the r c conduct n of he anti-Grant men in New York City On that o casion the necessity of substituting, for Mr Greeley some man who could unite all opposed to Grant was dis cussed but the meeting came to nothing According to the *Post* the speakers at this con ference were *unanimous* in the expression of their dislike for Mr Greeley we might almost say their loathing of him Further on it says Of the Democrats who were d vocates of the Greeley nomination not one of them could speak of him in other terms than those of the most marked contempt The *Post* asks these gentlemen to consider whether they deem it possible to force such a man on the Democratic party and obtain for him the whole Democratic vote

With striking simplicity the Oregon City *Enterprise* assures itself and its readers that 'a Democrat will be nominated at Baltimore that 'Horace Greeley cannot get the nomina tion at that Convention,' etc, etc A tele gram from New York states that the *Express* of that city (Democratic and Greeley) prints a list of 620 out of 732 delegates to Baltimore who are either instructed or have declared for Greeley Fusion nominations in many States have been made on the basis of Greeley s nomination at Baltimore, and the whole bu siness has proceeded so far that, so far as all appearances go, nothing can prevent the re sult which the *Enterprise* declares can never take place

A typographical error in our last i sue made us say that the vote of this county in the l te election was 4 269 It should have been 3 269 The comparison was between the num ber of voters in the county as shown by the census of 1870, and the number of votes thrown in the election of 1872 The census returns for 1870 made the number 3 265 In as much as the number thrown in June 1872 was 3,267, it does not appear where the fraud ulent vote which the *Herald* asserts was thrown in the recent election comes in In fact it is very clear that the whole vote of the county was not polled on the first Monday of June last

Gen Butler has gained another triumph A man named Tilden some time ago sued him for an alledged tort growing out of the Butler administration in New Orleans The sum claimed was a very heavy one After a full hearing a verdict was rendered in Butler s fa vor It is worthy of remark that of the large number of suits with which Gen Butler has been pestered, growing out of alleged confis cations and other torts at New Orleans all have failed In every case a judicial examin ation has resulted in his vindication

The principal editorial article in the Albany *Democrat* this week indicates that that paper is getting ready to come out in support of Greeley It entreats every Democrat to make up his mind to abide by the action of the Baltimore Convention

Sacramento is to hold an election on the question of constructing new water works, and at the same time will decide by direct vote whether the Holly plan shall be accepted or not

OREGON

Oregon City Common Council has abolished the office of night watchman

The Linn county jail is without a tenant, and so has been for three months

A woman in Linn county recently gave birth to three fine healthy girls at one birth

Several carpenters were discharged from on the Locks at Linn City on last Tuesday

Oregon City had no celebration on the Fourth owing to the sleeping energies of the Committee of Arrangements

There will be a public installation of the officers of Oregon Lodge I O O F, at Oregon City next Thursday evening

Judge Upton has designated the fourth Monday in July as the time for hearing the contested e ec tion cases in Clackamas county

The blacksmith shop and dwelling house of Peter Hun er, of Corvallis were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning Loss $7 000

Two prisoners confined in the jail at Oregon City walked out and away last Sunday night It is supposed they had c p on the outside

Bro Wm Vanclover, editor of the Albany *Ju ster* was married last week May ma rimo nial bl es crown all his days and he furnish much copy to the world

The *De ocrat* says 'The latest sensation is that of a young Irish lassie disguised in man s attire who shoveled dirt on the O & C R R be tween Harrisburg and Roseburg for laborer s wages, all last winter

The following gentlemen were elected officers of Oregon Lodge No 3 I O O F at Oregon City at the last meeting for the ensuing term J M Frazer N G A C Haley V G T J Spooner Secretary J Wortman, Treasurer

The Mayor of Oregon City says that the debt of that town is between $2 700 and $3 000 and he takes a very sombre view of the financial situ ation City warrants he says are worth only seventy cents on the dollar If that town can t pay a debt of between $2 00 and $3 00 it had bet er go into bankruptcy and have a receiver appointed suppose the city bonds of the to Water Company or Fire Department for the money

The *Statesman* says The jury in the case of the s ate vs S E May were sent out at 10 o clock Tuesday afternoon Their first ballot stood nine or ten guilty and three for conviction They argued all night and at 8 o clock Wednesday m rning, when the court convened they sent in w rd that they could not agree The Judge kept them in until ne ar 11 o clock at which time the ballot to d the same and for ten minutes after they were shut up Finding they could not arrive at no decision the Judge discharged the jury The ca e will be br ught up again Friday when a new jury will be empanneled

Remarkable Cure of Mr Abram Tully

[illegible] & Co —S me [illegible] WEED REMEDIED [illegible]

DR H A FREELAND, DENTIST Rooms 4 Dekum s Building

MR DAVID W C BESFIELD, [illegible]

Best and Oldest Family Medicine —S [illegible]

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL,

The Best Remedy in the World for the [illegible] Cures Scrofula Salt rheum Tetter Heals Sore Eyes Boils Blotches Pimples and Humors arising from Impure Blood, keeps the bowels regular clears the Complexion and all Diseases of the Liver Kidneys and Bladder Sold by Druggists everywhere—get Health and Happiness by using PRATT S NEW LIFE

Price $1 00 For sale by all Druggists A McBOYLE & CO Druggists San Francisco Sole Proprietors

BORN:

On Friday 11th inst to Mr W Reynolds and Margaret Saint John Reynolds a daughter 10 lbs nam d Bertha Wellesley at Baker City Oregon

MARRIED

At Mass Hill near Portland July 4 by Rev J W Sellwood Mr William Ewing and Miss Hel n M Stephenson

Park rebury, Ky papers copy

DIED.

On Thursday morning July 11 Chas F Weigand aged 36 years

The Funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church at 2 o clock this afternoon Friends of the fam ily are invited to attend

At the residence of J P Congle in the city July 5th Margaret Gray mother of Mrs Congle

Funeral services at 10 30 A M to-day prior to taking the body to Corvallis for burial

NEW TO-DAY.

Wanted

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO GET employment as sick nurs Apply to MRS M G J KNAPP jy6 3 New York Hotel

Wanted.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURNISHED room without board Must be front and fire ac commodations Address N Y jy6tf P O B x 143

Notice.

CITY LICENSES ARE NOW DUE AND PAYMENT therefor must be made to the City Treasurer on or before the 10th instant EDWIN BACKENSTOS Portland July 6 18 2 jy6dlw Treasurer

Portland Lodge No 55, A F. & A. M.,

WILL MEET TO DAY (SATURDAY JULY 8TH) at 1 o clock P M at the Masonic Hall for the purpose of attending the Funeral of our late Brother CHAS F WEIGAND By order of W M

Multnomah Lodge No 2 A F & A M

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MEET at Masonic Hall to-day at 1 o clock P M for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother CHAS F WEIGAND By order of W M

Harmony Lodge No 12 A F & A M

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MEET at Masonic Hall to-day at 1 o clock P M, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother CHAS F WEIGAND By order of W M

Oregon Lodge of Perfection No 1

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MEET at their Hall on Saturday July 6 1872, at one o clock P M for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother C F Weigand S P G M

Masonic.

THE MEMBERS OF PORTLAND R A CHAPTER No 3 are hereby notified to meet at their Hall in Masonic Temple this day (Saturday July 6) at one o'clock P M to attend the funeral of our late companion, C F. Weigand All sojourning companions are fra ternally invited to attend By order of M W H P

German Aid Society

MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY ARE RE quested to meet at their Hall at half past 1 o clock P M to-day for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member Chas F Wiegand Portland July 6 1872

EXCURSION!

An excursion party will go to

WALLAMET FALLS!

OREGON CITY!

AND THE LOCKS

In offer 11 stage at take passag at a

STR. E. N. COOKE,

Which leaves the foot of Ash ton

Sunday, July 7th, at 1 P. M.

Returning at 5 P M

A BRASS BAND will be engaged to play on the occasion

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR Children Free

For further information apply to HOLTON & DEXTER Managers

MARION WATCHES.

UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY

Marion, New Jersey.

The unrivaled timing be ing adopted

Sole Agent of the

UNITED STATES WATCH COMP'Y

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

NOTICE THE FRAUD THAT THEY HAVE RE moved from the factory at Marion New Jersey is still supply the various grades of watches made by that Company at the same low rates as heretofore and are enabled to fill all orders promptly and at the LOWEST RATES

The attention of Watch makers and the trade generally is respectfully called to

THE G A READ MOVEMENTS,

Which contain EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS with GOOD FINISH and EXCELLENT TIME KEEP ING QUALITIES not to be

HIGHER GRADE NICKEL WATCH

THE EXACTITUDE and BEAUTY [illegible] the above movements with the option [illegible] ALL DESIRED PARTICULARS AT TENDED TO Satisfaction

Reliable American Stem Winder

AT A PRICE PLACING IT WITHIN THE REACH [illegible] SILVERSMITHS JEWELERS Wat ches and Jewelers

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED TO THE TRADE

S. B. DINKELSPIEL & CO., Wholesale Jewelers,

313 Bush street, San Francisco

A LARGE STOCK OF DIAMONDS JEWELRY AND WATCHES CONSTANTLY ON HAND

NEW TO-DAY.

To Let.

TWO NEW HOUSES BETWEEN [illegible] and Ash s B [illegible] STONE WALL Pr

ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 12 o clock M on SATURDAY JULY 13 1872 for the following Forage and Straw required for the use of the Troops at the Military Posts in the Department of the Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30 1873

1 At Fort Bidwell Cal

[illegible] Barley [illegible] Straw

2 At Fort Klamath Or

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3 At Fort Lapwai I T

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4 At Fort Walla Walla W T

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5 At Fort Vancouver W T

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6 At Fort Townsend W T

[illegible] Barley [illegible] Straw

7 At Fort Steilacoom W T

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8 At Fort Boise I T

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9 At Camp Harney Or

[illegible] Barley [illegible] Straw

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...uction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
...CTIONEER
...rner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES
...AL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL
...CHANDISE AND HORSES
...Days—Wednesday and Saturday.
A B RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

...At Private Sale.
...ge assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
...RAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
...ase Second-Hand Furniture.
A B RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

...Regular and Peremptory Sale
...EAL ESTATE,
...oceries, Furniture
...NERAL MERCHANDISE, &C.
I will sell at my Auction Salesroom,
...ATURDAY, JULY 8, 1872,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Real Estate.
...rth half of block 23 in Carter's Addition to city
...nd, commencing at the northwest corner of said
...hence running southerly along the line of Four-
...treet 200 feet; thence easterly along the line of
...t 150 feet; thence northerly 200 feet; thence
...along the line of Mill street to place of begin-
...perfect. Terms cash
ALSO,
...d Room,
...iningRoomand
...Kitchen Furniture.
ALSO,
700 bxs C. C. SOAP;
500 bxs FAMILY "
100 bxs CASTILE "
ALSO,
75 cs ASSORTED PIE FRUITS;
60 cs TABLE FRUITS;
ALSO,
50 cases CLARET WINE.
60 cases XXX BITTERS.
ALSO,
5 casks WHISKY;
10 casks PORT WINE;
10 bxs TOBACCO.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

SCHLOSS & SON,
(Successors to Jos. Middlemiss)
...ion, Commission, Storage and
Produce Brokers,
...Front St., Central Block.
OSCAR KILBURN, Auctioneer.
...AR SALES DAYS, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
...Storage on Reasonable Terms.
...ts for the Dunn & Stevens Safe Manufacturing Co.
...Francisco.
...ers at Warehouse, of SCHLOSS & SON,
No. 8 Front Street, Central Block.

...E AND MARINE INSURANCE
UNION
...rance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
...The California Lloyds,
...RPORATED IN.....1851.
...OS. 415 AND 416 CALIFORNIA ST.
...Capital.....$750,000 gold
...s Exceed.....$1,000,000 coin
...IMS,
...PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES,
SOLID SECURITY.
HENRY FAILING,
...ent Director at Portland, Oregon.
EDWIN D. BACKENSTOS,
...Man General Agt

...HOME
...UAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
...E AND MARINE INSURANCE.
...pital $1.000.000
...H. REDINGTON.....President.
...C. HOWARD.....Vice President.
...R. STORY.....Secretary.
...ADDY.....Marine Secretary.
...MGELOW.....General Manager.
DIRECTORS:
Oregon Branch.
...LAND...P. W...son, C. H. Lewis, B. Goldsmith,
D. Maclay, Lloyd Brooke.
.....L. F. Grover.
...NT.....J. A. Crawford.
.....D. M. Francis.
...TON.....J. Lowenberg.
HAMILTON BOYD,
Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.
d2d3m2p

PICTURES!
...ames, Mouldings.
...NOW & ROOS'
ART GALLERY!
...VE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND
...ost Selection of
...omos, Engravings, Lithographs,
...d Pictures of all kinds ever in Oregon. Also,
...OGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ALL PARTS of the STATE.
Just the thing to send to your friends.
...TISTS' MATERIALS!
of every description.
...AX FLOWER MATERIALS.
...ILDING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.
...l attention given to FRAMING of all kinds.
...LCOMANIA, or TRANSFER PICTURES—now
...st received.
...nd examine, whether desiring to purchase or not.
J. C. BREESE, Agent.
73 First Street,
...tf, Next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank Building.

...PPOSITION LINE.
...TOGRAPHS ONLY $3 PER DOZ.
AT
...mie's New Photograph Gallery,
No. 107 Front Street.
...VING JUST RECEIVED SOME FINE FANCY
...ckgrounds and a new outfit of Photographic
...s; also the best solar for enlarging life-size Pic-
...s in Portland—being prepared to do the best of
...all branches of the art, from Lockets up to life-
...would respectfully invite the ladies and gentle-
...of Portland and vicinity to call and examine
...k.
...of Portland and vicinity for sale at my Room.
...Views of Residences taken at Reduced Prices.
OLIVER DENNIE.
...f

...OUSE MOVING!
...ING COMPLETED A FULL SET OF IM-
...roved Tools for Raising and Moving Houses and
...ny bodies, with a capacity to RAISE or MOVE
...NDRED TONS AT ONE LOAD, and having full
...ce in the business, I am prepared to do the
...h dispatch. Those having such work to do will
...onsult me before letting the same.
...SIDENCE AND PLACE OF BUSINESS,
...t Street, bet. Main and Madison,
One door south of the Fisk House
WM. O. ALLEN.
...nd, Oregon, April 19, 1872. ...m3

...LUE GRASS WHISKY
...M THE BLUE GRASS REGION, KENTUCKY.
For sale by
...ORBITT & MACLEAY,
my30d1m2p

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1872.

CITY.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPOSING CELEBRATION EVER HELD IN PORTLAND—SIX TEAMS, BANDS, CARRIAGES, FIREWORKS, ETC.

Thursday, the National Anniversary, dawned bright, beautiful and cloudless. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and a salute of thirteen guns, which awoke the slumbering echoes of the hills and aroused the drowsing inhabitants to a realization of the fact that Time once more, in its never-ceasing revolution, had brought around the glorious Fourth. Nature had assumed her most smiling front, and the day gave assurance of success, in the line of weather, to the celebration. The anticipated demonstrations of the day had lent unusual activity to our people, who, aroused by the clangor of the bells and the thunders of the salutes on the clear morning air, left their couches to make preparations and witness the "sights." As early as 8 o'clock A. M. the streets and sidewalks were crowded with throngs of ladies and gentlemen dressed in their gayest attire. On all sides were heard the firing of firecrackers and the jarring explosions of Chinese bombs. The Grand Marshal, Al. Zieber, with the assistance of his aids, commenced at an early hour to arrange the various divisions along the different streets.

ABOUT HALF-PAST TEN

the various divisions having signified their readiness to move, the procession was put in motion. The line of march was as follows: Up Front to Morrison, down Morrison to First, up First to Madison, along Madison to Third, down Third to D, along D to Sixth, down Sixth to grounds in Flanders' orchard.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

First came the videttes, followed by the Grand Marshal and one of his aids; next the East Portland Brass Band, dressed in neat, appropriate uniform, and numbering about twenty pieces; two National color bearers from each of the military companies—Washington and Emmet Guards; Col. O. F. Bell and staff, of the Oregon Volunteer Militia; Washington Guard, numbering 32 men; the Montgomery Guard, numbering 26 men; the Emmet Guard, numbering 28 men; the Portland Light Battery, with 18 men and two guns. The end of the First Division was brought up by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, with banner and flag, and a delegation of Mexican veterans, all in carriages. The

SECOND DIVISION

embraced the Fire Department, and was one of the greatest and most attractive features of the day. The division was headed by Mr. A. A. [illegible], Chief Engineer; First Assistant, A. [illegible]; Second Assistant, John Finnen; M. Whitney, Chief Engineer of the Vancouver Fire Department, and his two Assistants; the Aurora brass band of twenty pieces; Willamette Engine Co. No. 1, in the usual firemen's uniform; followed by the hose cart drawn by a number of boys. The ropes were nicely decorated with ribbons, and the engine and hose cart tastefully festooned with evergreens, etc. Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2 next followed, drawn by four large black horses, and preceded by the members of the company, with neatly decorated engine and hose cart. Columbian Engine No. 3, and Protection Engine Co. No. 4, and Vigilance Hook and Ladder Company closed this division.

CORBE'S BRASS BAND

headed the Third Division, which was entirely civic in its character, and contained the following [illegible] in carriages—Major General Canby and Staff, United States officers of the Army and Navy, United States troops, Committee of Arrangements, Committees of Reception, invited guests, President of the Day, Orator of the Day, Chaplain, Readers of the Declaration of Independence, Federal and State Officers, Mayor, Police Judge and Chief of Police, Members of the Common Council, City Officers, Board of Police Commissioners, Members of the bar and other professions. The next in the procession was the Liberty Car, most beautifully decorated with evergreens, flags, ribbons, festoons, emblems, and streamers of red, white and blue. The Car was covered over with evergreens and canvass, and the whole surmounded with an eagle with outstretched pinions. Within the car were seated 37 little girls, dressed in the three national colors, and each representing a State. In the center was a raised platform on which was seated in regal style, the Goddess of Liberty, represented by the [illegible] of Miss Julia Waiser. This was by far the most attractive feature of the procession. A large [illegible] car in which were seated the readers of the Declaration of Independence, eight boys and [illegible], concluded the Third Division. The

FOURTH DIVISION

[illegible] the procession, and was headed by Dr. [illegible]'s band, from Aurora, and followed by the Austrian Benevolent Society with colors and regalia, the Turn Verein Society, headed by a band of their own. About the center of this Society was a large platform on a wagon, covered with mottoes and evergreens, on which was seated an old gray headed and bearded man, representing Father Johns, the founder of the organization, with one person on each side holding a foil. A delegation of colored citizens followed, known as the Literary Mutual Benefit Society, bearing a silken banner, on which were inscribed the name and date of the organization of the Society. The

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

were but indifferently represented. This feature of the procession consisted of a large thresher and Mitchell wagon, each drawn by four horses, and [illegible] "Hawley, Dodd & Co.;" a wagon in which were seated several boot and shoe makers busily plying the awl and hammer, and marked "Brown & Co.;" a truck with an immense barrel of lager beer, marked "Otto Treur;" plumber and gas fitter wagon marked "E. Millwain;" J. F. Jones' Steam Spice and Coffee wagon; a printing press placed on a wagon and in operation; a milk wagon, &c.

The procession was the longest ever witnessed in this city, and occupied thirty seven minutes in passing a given point. It was very imposing and attractive in its character, and moved in a very uniform and orderly manner. The gallant [illegible], by their splendid appearance, contributed more toward the success of the procession than any other organization. In all respects the procession was of a creditable character and one of which both participants and spectators might justly feel proud. On arrival at

THE GROUNDS,

situated in Capt. Flanders' orchard, the procession was dismissed and the vast crowd called to order by the President of the Day, Col. A. P. Ankeny. As soon as quietness was secured, that grand old national hymn, "The Red White and Blue," was sung by over one hundred voices, under the leadership of Prof. [illegible]. Wyatt, the band playing in concert. This was followed by an eloquent prayer by Rev. T. L. Eliot, Chaplain of the Day, and the "Star Spangled Banner" by the chorus and band. The Declaration of Independence was next read by a class of fourteen small boys and girls under the direction of Mr. Royal, of the Portland Academy. The reading was performed in a very excellent manner and reflects great credit on the class. At the conclusion of the Declaration, Mr. Stephen Maybell, the Poet of the Day, was introduced and came forward and recited the following original poem:

COLUMBIA.

Columbia, hail! We proudly look to thee,
Maid land of progress—home of liberty.
Grand is thy present—greater yet shall be
The glorious future of thy destiny.
Those who solved the doubt concerning men and kings—
Framed good by practice kings were useless things,
Hope blooms for all in thy prolific zone,
Whose humblest son may rise upon the throne.
In thee may genius, talent, science rise,
And strive, untrammeled, for the cherished prize.
In thee intelligence may plume her wing,
Nor creep nor crawl to any lesser thing.
In thee no call of [illegible] St. Bernard
Evinces the wisdom of an Abelard;
No bigot's hate assumes to overthrow
The new found truth of a Galileo.
No Breslau Arnold for his safety flies
To fasten Alps, away from mortal eyes,
Where Kosciusko exile, sleeps upon the snow,
[illegible] slain [illegible] unstrikes the foe,
[illegible] he loves his fellows more than creed,
Protects less of that and more of noble deed.
Reveals the simple truth of Nature's plan
That ever he is, no man is more than man.
From Russia's ice away to sunny Spain,
Through Europe's old historical domain,
What countless wretches shiver, starve, despair,
Outside the marble domes their labors rear,
Whose ranks increase till the nobility
Conceive a war and end their misery.
Will ne'er these serfs awaken in their might,
Assert their honor, dignity and right?
Will coming ages only but resound
The same degrading song of war and king?
Oh, Heaven! 'twas not thy fatherly plan
That man should thus oppress his fellow man.
Angel of Freedom, come! Oh, come again—
Help humanity to erase the stain,
Ere ignorance her sightless hosts array—
Their sombre banners veil the light of day.
No single orb their labor still does—
Of reason's star illuminates the skies,
Hence the path, denotes the future plan,
Of Universal Liberty to man.
Behold! upon proud Albion's sea-bound isle
The first, faint glimmering streak of morning smiles!
A Duke and Herbert hurl the gauntlet down,
And [illegible] their shafts at England's fading crown.
History will tell how, Spartan like, they stood,
Two for the right, against a multitude.
Columbia, through the long Egyptian night
Of thy immortal struggle for the right,
Thy dauntless hand not only fought for thee,
But for all the world and its posterity.
To leave us our inheritance behind
Our gallant Warren fell for all mankind;
Prescott and Putnam fought for every clime
For every race enslaved, for every time;
Their triumphs they to-day are triumphs still,
And present progress dates from Bunker Hill.
Ye sacred heroes, o'er Columbia's pride,
Who twined their fates in her [illegible] and [illegible],
If ye can read with a prophetic eye,
Say, is our freedom secured, shall in the
Shall her fair banner in the [illegible] wave,
And all her glory fade, like Rome's, at last
Shall her [illegible] feel the galling chain
Lured Bolivar and Washington in vain
No! No! Behold the wetting on the wall!
See Maximilian's royal body fall,
Pierced by the bullets of the patriot squad,
True to their Country [illegible] and God.
For Freedom's criminal pity breathes in vain,—
E'en Mercy yields consent that he should die.
Here Mexico's first Maximilian sleeps
Alone his end poor and Charlotta weeps.
Much cause for weeping while in life he gave,
Yet none at all [illegible] weeps for the slave.
His murderous reign covered in crimes and blood,
Began in death, and ended with his own.
Columbia, within thy broad domain
A hundred nations reap thy golden grain;
A hundred nations glean thy golden sands,
And find a home within thy many lands
From pole to pole, from sea to sea to the west,
To these all millions turn and hail thee best.
Thy gates are open wide—thy mighty heart
Welcomes them all, denying none a part.
Still, still they come, from every foreign shore,
To claim a share of thy exhaustless store.
Still, still they come, from each of homes oppressed,
To seek refuge within thy mighty breast—
To stand beneath thy starry flag and be
What Heaven designed they should be—FREE

Mr. Maybell should congratulate himself on the manner in which he acquitted himself in the rendition of his poem. He was listened to with almost breathless attention, and frequently warmly applauded.

"America" was next rendered by the chorus and band, and the orator of the day, Rev. I. D. Driver, was introduced. Space and time precludes a synopsis of the oration being published. It was one of that talented gentleman's most happy and masterly efforts.

At the close the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. L. Atkinson, and the vast crowd wended their way back to the city.

FIRE WORKS, ETC.

A salute of thirteen guns were fired by the Portland Light Battery at sunset. About half-past 8 o'clock P. M. the bands started for the grounds where the fire works were to be displayed. This was on Park street, between Madison and Main. Truthfully it can be said that "all Portland" was out to witness the works, besides many others. At least ten thousand persons and upwards were on the grounds during the evening. The jam was immense, and the display magnificent. The works consumed about three quarters of an hour, and were interspersed with music from the different bands. The following are the principal pieces: Revolving chaplets, fountains, volcanoes, single and double wheels, Italian sun, mammoth star and serpent floral shield, the whole concluding with the beautiful tableaux of Liberty, which consisted of three arches elaborately designed in colored lace work, with the American shield on each column, the eagle surmounting the whole, mounted on a globe in the center and flanked on the side arches by stars. At 10 o'clock the vast assemblage dispersed to their various homes well satisfied with the day's pleasure and excitement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the day there were no accidents, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure and convenience of the participants.

There were at least five thousand persons from abroad to witness the celebration, besides our permanent citizens and transient population. The Vancouver boat brought over a load, and at 11 o'clock the train came down with seven large passenger cars crowded with visitors. Bunting was displayed in profusion from all the shipping during the day, and many of the public buildings were elaborately draped with our nation's colors along the line of march.

An excursion was given to Cornelius and a pleasant time was experienced. Hon. John F. Caples was the orator of the day.

A performance was given at Oro Fino Theater, commencing at 9 o'clock, and the Portland Social Club gave a ball at the Armory.

Thus ends the celebration of the 96th anniversary of our independence.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

To the Directors of School Districts in Multnomah County—Gentlemen: In furnishing certificates to teachers the Superintendent will not usually give a *full* certificate covering his entire term, until he has personally visited the schoolroom of the applicant and satisfied himself as to the discipline and method employed and the ability of the person concerned as a practical teacher.

The form in use includes a blank for "teaching." As a rule this blank will not be filled out at the time of examination (except to state the number of terms one may have taught), and the certificate will be thus limited to three months. After that time the full certificate will be given, if, in the judgment of the Superintendent, it seems best.

The examination of teachers, whether at stated times or otherwise, will be by written answers, and certificates will be given in accordance with the general average result. The examination papers of all applicants will be filed in the office of the Superintendent, for reference. Applicants should, if practicable, present themselves on the days specified for public examination, viz: the first Saturdays of July, October, January and April.

The Superintendent desires to place himself in communication with the different districts and their representatives as soon as possible, and respectfully requests the Chairmen of each district to inform him when the school or schools are in session, naming the first day and the length of the term.

I can usually be seen on school business at my residence—Salmon street, between Fifth and Sixth—at 1 o'clock of each week day.

T. L. ELIOT,
County Superintendent Public Schools.
July 5, 1872.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Fourth is over.

The heated term is in.

Get off to the sea shore.

The velocipede fever exists in a mild form.

Beware of those cholera pills—juvenile apples.

Soap suds knocks the spots off of mildewed bushes.

Street sprinkler is again in operation along our dusty streets.

A grand jury has been subpœnied to convene on next Tuesday.

The steamer *Ajax* will leave San Francisco for this port this morning.

The Democratic *Era* has removed to larger and more commodious quarters.

Judge Upton will hold court at Oregon City commencing on the fourth Monday of the present month.

The Democratic National Convention will convene at Baltimore on next Tuesday. To be or not to be—President—is the ticket.

Store Keepers change the names of unsaleable articles, and call them "Dolly Vardens," with the expectation of an increased sale. "D. V." is played out.

The new change in the schedule time on the east side road will be in working order on Monday and until further notice, if the last report speaks truly.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, JUDGE.
July 5, 1872.

David McCuen et al vs ship *Annie M. Gandy*; decree for several amounts as stated by counsel; aggregate $767 17.

Charles Lmith vs barkentine *Welfoot*; libel [illegible]; order dismissing libel.

William Murry et al vs bark *Coreo*; order dismissing libel.

THE "LAST TRICK."—We inspected yesterday a new apparatus used in connection with Multnomah engine No. 2, to keep the water boiling hot in the event of fire. The apparatus was invented by Mr. A. B. Hallock, and is uniquely "dubbed" "Hallock's last trick." The invention is a decided improvement on anything now in use. By means of it the water in the boiler can be kept at the boiling point 212°—with but little trouble or expense. Heretofore the water in No. 2's boiler has been kept warm by means of a gas burner lighted under a portion of it. About this method there is the difficulty. Water heated at the surface will not communicate its temperature downward, but follows the natural tendency of heat—upward. The old method involves an expense of $20 to $25 per month for the gas. The new invention operates on the following principle: A small circular stove about two feet high and one foot wide is placed by the side of the boiler. An iron pipe about one inch in diameter is inserted at the lower end, or "leg" of the boiler, connecting with the water. This pipe is wound spirally around on the inside of the stove a dozen times or more, and passes out at the upper end of the stove, and through the top of the boiler to the water. A few handsful of coal placed in the stove immediately within the coil of pipe and ignited, produces sufficient heat to cause the water to boil in the boiler. Naturally as the water in the pipe comes in contact with the fire and is heated, it forces its way to the top of the boiler, while the water from the "leg" constantly rushes in from below to the fire. By this action a current is produced and heats all the water to a uniform temperature. Any desirable quantity of steam can be generated according to the size of the fire. At an ordinary boiling point, 30 pounds of steam can be produced within two minutes and forty five seconds. In the event of an alarm, the pipe of the stove is lifted off in an instant, and the stove goes along with the engine. It is a decided improvement on the old method. Mr. Hallock has applied for a patent, and will probably obtain one soon, as the invention certainly merits one.

THE FOURTH AT CORNELIUS.—Our Hillsboro correspondent gives the following account of the celebration at Cornelius on Thursday: "At half past nine o'clock A. M. nearly all the citizens of Hillsboro gathered at the station and were taken to Cornelius for the sum of 12½ cents each. On arriving at the station they were greeted by the Sedlak brass band and the firing of guns. About 500 persons were awaiting the arrival. The procession formed and were led to a beautiful grove prepared by the Railroad Company. Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Forest Grove, opened the exercises by a fervent prayer. Music was then discoursed by the band, after which ten children came forward and read the Declaration of Independence. Hon. J. F. Caples was then introduced and spoke for one hour. All joined in saying that the address was an excellent effort. After the address, three rousing cheers were given for the "glorious old Fourth," and all adjourned to partake of the good things of life brought out for the occasion. The dinner furnished by D. L. Turpin, proprietor of Halsey's new hotel, was a princely affair, everything that was good being furnished. A large horse swing and several hand swings were going throughout the entire day. There was a much larger turnout than was expected, about 1,000 persons being present. All abandoned themselves to perfect enjoyment, the weather being in its finest mood. Many thanks are due the citizens of Cornelius for the efforts made to accommodate everybody present."

DEATH OF CHARLES F. WEIGAND.—Mr. Chas. F. Weigand, an old and well known citizen of this city, died at his residence on Third street last Thursday morning at 1 o'clock. For some time previous to his death, Mr. Weigand had been suffering from pleurisy, but was not taken seriously ill until last Saturday. The disease assumed the form of pneumonia, and resulted fatally in a few days. The deceased was an industrious and enterprising citizen, commanding the sincere respect of all who knew him. He was beloved by a large circle of friends, and his death will be deeply lamented. Mr. Weigand was a native of Saxony; he leaves a wife and several children who deplore his sudden removal. He was a member of the order of Masonry, and the German Benevolent Association. The remains will be buried this afternoon at 4 o'clock with the usual impressive rites of the Masonic ritual. "Peace to his memory and rest to his ashes."

LOST A BOW.—Some unfortunate young lady, during the display of fireworks on last Thursday evening, had the mishap to lose her bow. Think not, gentle reader, that it was a beau, which word is defined by Webster as "a gallant young fellow;" but the loss was perhaps a little more serious, if possible. Not that particular female toggery which could be strictly regarded as useful, but belonged to the ornamentals. It was an elaborately worked ribbon bow generally worn on the bosom, to which was attached a valuable gold breast-pin. The property can be had at the office of the Oregon Dray Company by the fair owner, should she call and prove the same to the satisfaction of the holders.

PRESENTED.—We were shown yesterday a most beautifully designed and executed wreath of artificial flowers, presented by Mr. Thos. G. Young to Wm. O. Bruon, Esq., foreman of Columbia Engine Company No. 3. The wreath is nearly two feet in diameter, formed of a variety of flowers, and gracefully turning ivy. Across the centre, on two parallel silver-plated bands, are the letters "W. O. B.," in gilt. It is one of the most elegant wreaths which we have had the pleasure of seeing. The wreath was attached to the engine during the parade on Thursday, and is now at the engine house.

FIRE WORKS.—It should be a source of pride to the people of this city to know that a good portion of the fire works displayed on last Thursday evening was manufactured in this city by Prof. Hughes. The last six pieces, including the grand Tableaux of Liberty, was of Oregon manufacture. The remainder was purchased in San Francisco. The display demonstrates the fact that fire works made here will compare favorably with those manufactured elsewhere.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—On next Sabbath, at 2 P. M., the Taylor street M. E. Sunday School will hold their regular monthly Missionary Concert. We would not be surprised if it should prove to be an unusually pleasant and profitable occasion. The programme provides for a number of addresses and essays, interspersed with singing by the school and in classes. All friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to be present.

THE ATTENDANCE.—The attendance at the celebration on Thursday was by far the largest which has ever been seen in Portland; but it can safely be estimated that ten thousand persons from abroad would have come to the city, if the groundless apprehensions about the prevalence of small-pox had not existed. But with this disadvantage the results were beyond public expectation, and perfectly creditable and satisfactory.

WAIVED.—Yesterday morning Cornelius Gilfoy, who stabbed and killed William Wales on last Wednesday evening, was arraigned before Judge Denny for a preliminary examination. The prisoner, when called, waived an examination, and was remanded to jail, the character of the offence not admitting of bail. He was taken to the county jail for security. A grand jury will most probably be summoned.

COURTS.—The United States Circuit Court will convene on next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The U. S. District Court will convene on Tuesday morning. The grand jury has been summoned and will report on that day.

The Circuit Court will convene this morning. The day will be devoted to the hearing of motions.

SINGING SCHOOL.—At the monthly meeting of the teachers of the Taylor street M. E. Sunday School, on last Tuesday evening, it was resolved that hereafter the singing exercises of the Sunday School should commence promptly at 1:30, and that the School should close at 3 P. M.

ARRIVED.—The ship *Fleetwood*, since the departure of Captain White for Scotland, has arrived out in the stream some distance from the wharf where she had been lying. She will remain there until the return of the Captain, which will be about three months.

EX-ARTIST.—The man Lane who formerly kept a restaurant in Oregon City and left without paying his debts, was arrested in Astoria, brought back and lodged in jail, but he managed to effect his escape and has left his creditors to mourn over their pecuniary losses.

COUNTY COURT.—This body was in session yesterday and engaged most of the time in auditing claims against the county. The court will meet this morning for the transaction of law and probate business.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—There will be the usual services for the first Sunday of the month in this church, viz: the morning service at 11, the communion service at 6 o'clock, and evening service omitted.

ELECTA CHAPTER No. 3.—There will be a regular meeting of the members of Electa Chapter No. 3, of the Order of the Eastern Star at the new Masonic Hall on next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

EXCURSION TO THE FALLS.—An excursion to Oregon City to-morrow afternoon. Read the advertisement elsewhere. If you go you will have a pleasant time.

A MAN NEVER GETS BEHIND who uses Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder. It is a perfect specific in the cure of toothache and all diseases of the teeth, and is highly recommended by those who have used it. Sold by druggists.

A NEW SUIT FREE.—Call at the Oregon Clothing House, corner of First and Washington streets, and get the best Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats at other stores, that go to make up the dress of a gentleman. Further information is unnecessary.

Thousands of teeth are sacrificed from neglect. Use Lyon's Tooth Tablets and save them.

THE CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Washington and Third—Rev. Dr. Lindsley, Pastor—residence corner Main and Ninth streets. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 M. Bible Class at 12 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 7:30 P. M. Lecture Thursday evening at 7:30. Strangers and visitors will be most cordially welcomed.

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner of Oak and Fifth—Rev. B. S. Haywood, D. D., Rector. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11 A. M. Evening service at 7:30 P. M. Wednesday lecture at 7:30 P. M. Saturday at 3 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Corner Main and Ford—Rev. [illegible] Ford—Rector. Residence, Stephens Addition. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Taylor and Fifth—Rev. Wm. W. Wiley, Pastor. Residence at 11 A. M. at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Yamhill and Seventh—Rev. T. L. Eliot, Pastor. Residence on Seventh, between Yamhill and Taylor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Class meeting at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M. The first Sabbath in each month, preaching in the morning at 10:30 and Sunday School at 12 M. The first Sabbath in each month, preaching in the evening at 8 P. M. Class meeting at 2 P. M. Pastor's residence, Salmon street, between Fifth and Sixth.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—Corner Taylor and Fifth—Rev. Wm. Weaver, Pastor. Residence at 11 A. M. at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Alder and Seventh—Rev. [illegible] Atkinson, Pastor. Residence on Seventh, between Alder and Morrison. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Taylor and Seventh—Rev. [illegible] Atkinson, Pastor. Residence on Seventh, between Alder and Morrison. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Corner Stark and Third—Rev. Father Fierens, Pastor. Residence, adjoining the church. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner Taylor and Fifth—Rev. Thomas Lamb, Pastor. Residence on Fifth, between Taylor and Salmon. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Stark and Third—Rev. [illegible] Pastor. Residence on Third, between Stark and Oak. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner Stark and Third—Rev. [illegible] Pastor. Residence on Third, between Stark and Oak. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

CHRISTIAN

A Defense of Gen. Grant.

CINCINNATI June 5, 1872

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial

In your paper of to-day is the following editorial sentence "It is the particular falsehood of Sumner's speech, if it contains such a thing, that we want pointed out." With your permission, I point out the following, asking you to bear in mind that a falsehood may consist in omitting to state what is true, as well as in stating what is false.

First. Mr. Sumner said that by an order, issued March 7, 1867, President Grant placed General Sherman above the Secretary of War and made the latter a mere clerk. This is wholly untrue. That order placed the staff departments of the army in the same relation to the General-in-Chief that the staff departments, or parts of a brigade, division or corps always have sustained to the commanding officer of the brigade, division or corps. The Secretary of War continued above the General, the difference being that the Secretary's orders to the Commissary and Quartermaster Generals, etc., would be transmitted to them through the General. The power of the Secretary was not diminished at all, but the mode of its exercise was changed, while the anomaly of staff officers being independent of the General-in-Chief was done away.

Second. Mr. Sumner said that an ex-staff officer was made Commissioner of Indian Affairs. True; but he carefully omitted to state that a board or civilians was associated with him, and that when the first difference of opinion arose between the ex-staff officer and the civilians Grant sustained the civilians and Gen. Parker resigned.

Third. Mr. Sumner said that pursuant to a plan to take military charge of the Indian Department, over a hundred army officers were detailed as Indian Agents. He carefully omitted to state that under Act of Congress the infantry regiments are reduced from 45 to 25, leaving more than a hundred officers to draw pay but without any work to do; and that by detailing them as Indian Agents the country received work for the pay it gave to these officers, and saved the entire salaries of the same number of Indian Agents.

Fourth. Mr. Sumner charged that the employment of Generals Dent, Porter and Babcock as Secretaries at the White House is in defiance of law.

This is wholly untrue. By law the General-in-Chief is entitled to a fixed number of aids-de-camp. In times of peace they have but little to do. By arrangement founded on mutual friendship between the President, the General and those aids, they, without expense to the Government, give their services to the President, and are by courtesy styled Secretaries. By law the President has other Secretaries, but they, according to law, are civilians.

Fifth. Under the head of nepotism, Mr. Sumner classes Grant with Alexander VI and other Popes and potentates of like character. In fact, there are thirteen relatives of the President in office. Of these four are in the army—were either in the army or at West Point before Grant became President—and have received no promotion or appointment at his hands except in the order of seniority, according to army regulations. A fifth, Father Grant, was made postmaster at Covington in President Johnson's time, and has been continued by reappointment by President Grant. Three others were highly and strongly recommended for the places they hold by prominent Republicans of their respective States. Of the other five I know nothing; they all hold or hold minor places. This, Mr. Sumner says, convicts Grant of nepotism exceeding all of his predecessors together. According to Mr. Sumner himself, the appointments of near relatives by John Adams bore a much higher proportion to the whole number of offices then in executive gift, both in number and in rank and emolument, than all of Grant's like appointments do to the number of offices in his gift. Again, Mr. Sumner says John Adams is the only other President who appointed relatives to office. Mr Lincoln made a brother-in-law, J. B. S. Todd, a Brigadier General; made his son, Robert Lincoln, a Captain; and gave very high places to his special friends, Judge Davis, General Hunter and others. Other instances can be given as to other Presidents, but the carping about "nepotism" is so small a business when based on such slight foundations that I drop that subject.

Sixth. Gift-taking, compensated by office. After the war, by public subscription, Grant and Sherman were publicly placed above want, and made moderately wealthy. Neither Mr. Sumner nor anybody else believes that Alexander Stewart or Adolph E. Borie subscribed to those funds in hope of office. After the gifts to Grant had been publicly made amid public approval, Grant was nominated and elected. He appointed as his Cabinet: First, the man who had served longer in Congress than any other man then in either house, and who served with credit to his country, and a good, the most able, distinguished and successful merchant known to the country to manage the treasury; third, Gen. Cox to the Interior Department; fourth, as a representative of the South—when there were but a limited number of prominent Republicans from whom to select—he chose a man who had represented Maryland in House and Senate for eight years, and had actively supported the Government in the war; fifth, as Attorney General, he chose a distinguished lawyer who was then sitting as a judge in one of the most respected courts in the United States—the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; sixth, for Secretary of the Navy he selected a man just 60 years old—liberally educated and who had exhibited extraordinary ability as a business man, was a leading and influential merchant in our second city, and whose services during the late civil war in raising funds and troops for the Union armies had been most marked, who had personally been instrumental in equipping and placing in the field several regiments; and lastly he placed Gen. Rawlins at the head of the War Department. His Cabinet of seven thus came—three from the politicians, two from the merchants, one from the law, and one from the war.

I submit to candid men that the tanner of Galena, by this bit of work, proved that he knew more of Republican institutions than does the Senior Senator of Massachusetts.

Seventh. Mr. Sumner said that the tanner soldier, through ignorance, violated the Constitution in the matter of San Domingo and Hayti. If he did, he exactly copied the doings of the civilian Polk and his cabinet of politico-statesmen, and broke the Constitution in the same place where it was fractured by Commander Ingraham, with the approval of Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster.

Eighth. Mr. Sumner said because a tanner soldier is our President we have a muddle with England, muddle with Corea, muddle with Russia, etc.

The only cause of muddle with England is found in the claim, for indirect damages, of which Mr. Sumner is the originator and promoter. Had he occupied the Executive chair the muddle would indeed have become hopeless. If our tanner soldier has got into a muddle with Corea, the experienced and world-renowned diplomatists and statesmen of England and France have done the like.

There is in truth no muddle with Russia. Catacazy misbehaved; Fish asked his recall. Alexander recalled him, and, as proof that no muddle exists, the Czar the other day received with special honor the tanner soldier's son.

There is no need to prolong my commentary—let one instance speak for all. I affirm that the speech abounds in heavy charges, unsupported by any sufficient facts or evidence, and present the following examples, which is repeated with more or less exactness throughout the oration.

Mr. Sumner charges that Grant dictated to the Senate just as Gustavus Adolphus drilled his Diet, and gives as the only evidence in support of this charge this incident. A bill modifying the Tenure-of-Office law had passed the House and was pending in the Senate, and a vote on it was expected from day to day. An office being vacant, the President said to somebody that he would delay a nomination until the Senate came to a vote on said bill. As the bill, if it became a law, would affect the relation between the President and the office-holder, common sense approves the delay of the President and condemns the accusation of the senator as most unjust and unfounded, and his inference from the incident as ridiculously puerile.

I now recall one more false statement of the Senator that I will notice. He asserted that the President had used the military to interfere in elections. He named no time nor place, simply because he could not; no such interference has occurred since March 4, 1867, except when it was directed by Act of Congress, as in Georgia, etc., for which Acts of Congress Mr. Sumner either voted or so far approved them as they provided for the use of the military.

I have not enumerated all the false statements contained in the speech to do so would require nearly as much space as you gave the oration in your paper the other day. Having read it carefully, I affirm that if you dollied from it all that is untrue in statement, in inference and in ordering, you will have very little left except the citations and quotations from the history of writings of past ages. I agree with William Cullen Bryant, that the speech is Mr. Sumner's weakest production, and I believe that should he live and preserve his senses ten years for get, he will be mortally ashamed of it. FACT PLAY

Waiting for the Larks to Fall.

The following article from the pen of Mr. Greeley appeared as an editorial in the New York Tribune on the 26th January, 1870. It fitly describes the present condition of the Democracy

"If the Democracy wants anything now it is a good supply of larks. But will the skies fall? This is now the harrowing question. Every Democrat but Mr. Stockton of New Jersey and the small tribe of notaries sent by Mr Hoffman to pilfer along Wall street offer anxious debtors every lark-loving Democrat in the land asks this question. If Mr. Seymour had been elected, and the larks had been as plenty as crows or mosquitoes, there still would have been a famine. For Democratic necessities are very great. Seymour was not elected, and now if the skies will only come down? There must be some way of convincing Grant that his interests lie with the Democracy. To be sure, he was a drunkard, and a liar, and a traitor, and a frightfully incompetent nobody, whose intellect never soared above the stable, but that was when Mr. Seymour seemed about to be Jupiter, King of the Heavens. Grant must feel that the only men he can trust are the men who endeavored to make him infamous. He will soon be called upon to appoint a "General" of the Army. Could he find a more proper commander than the distinguished officer who wrote so many letters to the *World* to show that he was a mere military butcher? He is expected to select a Cabinet. Could he do better than to name the whole Blair family—probably the most lark-adoring family in these broad United States? There is the renowned Pomeroy, the buzzard of the East, whose meeting at the celebrated Buzzard's Roost, on Fifteenth street, was so brilliantly commemorated by the Democratic leaders of New York! These are the men whom General Grant should trust. Andrew Johnson believed them, and see how nobly they repaid his confidence. Only let the skies come down as they did under the second Jackson, and Grant may expect to see himself gazetted as Jackson No. III., with a new Philadelphia Convention called in his honor, and Couch and Orr making a new entrance. " And finally, an enthusiastic Democratic Convention in Tammany—remembering to 'indorse his policy, but forgetting to do anything more. Could any prospect be more bountiful? Gen. Grant has only to send his larks winging into the caves of Tammany Hall, and his Administration will be a success. Think of the hungry millions who would be blessed and 'recognized,' and filled to repletion. What can he expect from the Radicals? Thus far they have only given their notes. Let him trust the Democracy, and they will give him support. 'Support is what is wanted, and this they are yearning to bestow. They are willing to support the new Administration, and all they ask is that the new Administration will 'support' them.

Proceedings in the U. S. Courts.

The following act to regulate the proceedings in criminal cases in United States Courts was printed in an imperfect form in our last issue. We now give it in corrected form.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That section two of the act entitled, "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That when the offence charged be treason or a capital offence, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the United States to five peremptory challenges. On the trial of any other felony, the defendant shall be entitled to ten and the United States to three peremptory challenges; and in all other cases, civil and criminal, each party shall be entitled to three peremptory challenges; and in all cases where there are several defendants or several plaintiffs, the parties on each side shall be deemed a single party for the purposes of all challenges under this section. All challenges, whether to the array or panel, or to individual jurors, for cause or favor, shall be tried by the Court without the aid of triers."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

ABOUT STAMPS.—The following note from the office of Internal Revenue at Washington contains information of some value to business men:

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have to inform you that Congress has made no appropriation for the redemption of such stamps as may remain in the hands of purchasers (October 1st next), on which date the new law goes into effect. Stamps will still be required upon checks, drafts and proprietary articles, and all stamps may be exchanged as heretofore

Respectfully, H. C. ROGERS,
Deputy Commissioner.

On and after July 1, 1872, every person who sells or offers for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, except manufacturers of those articles who sell only their own products at the place of production, will be required to pay a special tax at the rate of $5 per annum, without regard to the amount of his annual sales. The exemption of persons whose annual sales do not exceed $1000, is repealed by the new law.

Fans made of the scales of fish have been introduced and will soon, no doubt, be all the rage. They are very odd looking, and are handsomely mounted in gold.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No 1.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of
POST COMMANDER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, 1872.

Gold in New York to-day, 104¼.

Portland Legal Tender rate, 87½c buying; 88¼ selling.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* reports a sale of 1,000 cases of Oregon Salmon to go to Boston by the *Gen. McClellan*.

At latest mail dates there was but one vessel in San Francisco harbor disengaged. But the quantity on the way to that port was 150,000 tons, the largest ever at one time headed that way

The New Almaden Quicksilver Company have engaged to sell their entire product during the year ending April, 1873, at $30 gold per flask. Last year the Company got only $31 per flask.

Following is a statement of the coinage at the San Francisco Branch Mint during the fiscal year ending 30 June

Double Eagles	$37,140,00
Eagles	1,190,00
Half Eagles	1,250,00
Quarter Eagles	1,000,00
Total Gold	$37,580,00
SILVER COINAGE.	
Half Dollars	$ 800,000
Quarter Dollars	125,00
Dimes	250,00
Half Dimes	250,00
Total Silver	$ 850,000
Add Gold	37,580,00
Total Gold and Silver	$38,430,00

Compared with last year the coinage shows a decrease of $70,000 in Gold, and an increase of $246,000 in Silver.

Of Wool, the Boston *Shipping List* of June 22 says:

Wool growers at the West appear to be not satisfied at the comparatively few buyers in market and the limited amount as yet in the new clip, when at this time last year the bulk of the Wool in Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania was bought up at prices ranging from 60@65c, and in a few instances choice clips as high as 65@70c. Buyers are not now disposed to operate at over 55@60c for Wisconsin, Michigan, and average lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and where Wool is held above this figure, it is no surprise to us that buyers hesitate, when they have so much desirable Wool to fall back upon.

Mining Intelligence.

A letter from Baker City, June 20, gives the general intelligence. "Messrs. C. M. White and Capt. Ward returned to-day last evening from their Cracker Creek mine, at a depth of 142 feet, struck a body of pay rock and over $2,000. White & Myrick and Starr & Stangroom, in Lucky Boy Gulch, struck pay rock at the mill ready to start up with. Boy & Co. at the mill ready to start up with. Boy & Co. Thomas took a trip to Auburn last week. A few more months will make the owners rich.

The Cracker Creek & Auburn Ditch Co. will receive next 12 months of Board rates, at same, and will construct to Bull Run. Bartlett, H. W. Beckwith and W. H. Packwood are developing a good mine near Hoskins in Union county. Ale. George Moore and Sabin & Greer are developing a very rich gold and lead mine in same locality and will soon erect a mill. W. B. Grace is mucking with perfect success in his copper mine in Cornucopia, Union county, and a very fine sample of ore & Co. will soon send you one.

The Virtue mill will start up again in a day or two. They have good rock and look forward to a big run this season. Generally, through all the mines, the miners have done well, and we all believe that Baker, Union and Grant county is still a much richer and larger region of metallic resources."

Real Estate Transactions.

FRIDAY, July 5, 1872

J. L. Atkinson and wife to D. McKay, a piece of land, sec. 7, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., Multnomah county—$100

Bell, Skinner & Dallman to John Knoll, a parcel of land containing 60 acres, in sec. 1, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., Multnomah county—$200.

Portland Home Fir Cemetery Company to W. S. Anderson, half of lot 29, block 7, in said Cemetery—$15.

S. G. Reed and Wife and J. C. Ainsworth and wife to Jacob W. S. Chivott; Irachtenal Block 1 in Caruthers' Addition to same Addition on which is situated Mason's Brewery—$5,000.

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Flour—City made extra, from old wheat, $6@6 25.

Wheat—A lot of 1,000 tons choice shipping $1 57½, free offers to sell at $1 60, shippers pay $1 56@1 57½ as highest rates which they will pay

Barley—Another small vessel in has manned to load for Penn. No sales reported this morning. We quote nominal at $1@1 05 gold and at $1 10@1 15.

Oats—Quotable at $1 55@1 75.

Hay—Six cargoes now sold this morning at $7 50 to $16 per ton.

Potatoes—Firm, and a trifle higher, say $1 95@2 12½.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE PORTland Postoffice July 5, 1872.

Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

LADIES' LIST.

Borois, Miss Jennie	Norton, Miss Maria
Canavan, Eliza M	O'Donald, Miss Ella
Congrave, Miss Susie G	Quigley, Miss Isabella
Christian, Mrs M B	
Daley, Mrs C H	Russell, Miss Maddess
	Romine, Mrs R T
Fink, Miss Regina	Rwenee, Mrs A W
	Specht, Miss Katie
Gibbons, Mrs Sarah A	schubert, Mrs
	Stevenson, Mrs Rosa
Hyde, Mrs Sallie	Smith, Mrs Adeline
Hughson, Mrs Eliza	Smith, Mrs Flora
Hutton, Miss Ida M	Stevens, Ella
Jackson, Miss Martha	Terry, Libbie
Jordan, Miss Carrie	
Jones, Mrs J	Walker, Miss A
Jones, Miss Mary A T	Walters, Miss J E
Johnson, Mrs (colored)	Walker, Mrs Martha
	West, Miss Eliza
Mayo, Miss M M	Wheeler, Miss A
McFarland, Miss J G	Williams, Mrs M J
Morris, Mrs R A	Widow Lady, Corner Third and G sts
Moore, Mrs G R	
Miller, Miss Emma	
Miller, Miss Emma J	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Ames Ch Lodge, Society of	Gardion, H C	Payne, H C
Ashton, F E	Gilfuley, Andrew	Packer, Capt
Alexander, M	Grounds, S	Packard, N S
Allman, Thos B	Gillihan, J T	Patton, John E
Andrews, J		Parks, J R
Andrews, W	Hass, Otto	Perkins, Wm
Andrews, T B	Haenrler, D	Peabody, F J
	Harvey, Dick	Pearson, Marshall
	Hasford, J H	Poldeman, W T
Barrett, Matthew	Hastting, John W	Pool, Martin
Began, Francis	Harwood, O W	Poindexter, R S
Beaver, Henry	Harris, T W	Preble, W H
Bennets, B F	Hallger, Geo	Phelps, A B
Bennett, Wm	Hassall, R H	
Board of Emigration	Howard, Wm	Russell, Frank A
	Howell, J W	Ryall, Richard
Bowden, Wm J	Hubbard, T J	Rutherford, R H
Buchanan, Isaiah		Rust, Geo
Brown, J F	Kenny, Dan	Rawson, W R
Brown, W G	Keith, Jas	Rix, H
Brasher, D	Knoph, Al	Rodger, Alex
	Kimbley, C T	
Caswell, R H	Luckey, J W	Spelleo, Frank A
Caldwell, Chas	Labiet, Wm	Sykes & Kalahor
Carroll, Wm	Lowery, Chas M	Shaver, Adam
Carrigan, John	Lewis, Thos	Smith, Ferdinand
	Letts, Elijah	Smith, John
Devine, Chas G		Short, John
De Gear, G P	Marfloe, Frank	Senger, W A
Davis, J H	Mangold, Francis	Seymour, W B
Danvers, Walter	McGall, H	Smiley, Wm
Dunchay, C H	McCabe, Wm	Steen, John
Domes, J J	McCabe, Wm	
Dotson, C	McKinnon, Jas	Tierney, Frank
	McKeone, Henry	Taylor, J O
Elliott, Collins & Co	McHenry, J	Thomas, C, Jr
	McArdle, Simon	Todd, W
Elle, Mons	Marsh, Douglas	Tyer, E B
	Morris, S H	
Fuller, Eugene'S	Mitchell, Thos	Vilchus, A
Fulton, Robert	Miller, J J A L	
Flockinger, N	Mitchell, Chas G	Wood, Wm
Findley, John	Michael, C H	Ward, E
Farglow, Capt T C	Michael, J D	Wescott, G W
Findley, John	Murray, W H	Ward, W L
Fitz, E A		Webster, J
Fitzpatrick, John	Nilson, J F	Welsh, Mr
Fiscus, J W	Nelson, E T	Woodfield, C E
	Newman, Wm	Wiseman, R
Gerry, John T		Wood Louis
Gulbarino, L	O Shea, Wm	

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Dimock, W H — Moreau, Theodore
Elkins, E — Riley, Mary
Lowe, Josiah — Walsh, Hugh

I. M. WAKEFIELD, P. M.

RAILROAD LANDS.

OFFICE OF LAND DEPARTMENT,
Oregon and California R. R Co. and European and Oregon Land Co.,
PORTLAND, OREGON, August 1, 1871.

THE COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO EXTEND the pre-emption privilege of purchasing Railroad Lands in advance of the same being placed in market to all part desirous of securing them on the following terms:

The applicant filing in this office a claim in the form prescribed, to-wit

Pre-emption, ——— date, No. ——.

To the Land Agent of the European and Oregon Land Company:

SIR: You are hereby notified that I have settled upon and improved (description of land) in the county of ——— State of Oregon, containing ——— acres, and that I claim a pre-emption right to purchase said land at the Company's valuation in accordance with the following resolution of the Directors of said Company, adopted on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1871, to the terms of which I hereby fully assent

"Resolved, That the parties settling up on and improving any of the lands of the European and Oregon Land Company, before the same are opened for market, shall be entitled to the pre-emption privilege of purchase on the same terms as the Company would sell the land for without improvement, and shall be subject to the same conditions of payment, as all other lands belonging to the Company, when brought into market, provided, such settlers shall file in the Land Office of said Company, written application, giving notice of such settlement, and shall accept the privilege upon the condition that when the price of said land shall be fixed, notice thereof shall be sent by the Company's Land Agent, through the Postoffice, or otherwise as may be convenient, to the residence of the party claiming the pre-emption privilege, and if the land is not purchased by the said party within sixty days from the date of such notice, the Company shall be at liberty to sell the land to any other person."

(Name of applicant.)

(Postoffice address.)

When the application is received, a certificate, signed by the Agent, obligating the Company to the terms, will be sent to the claimant in the following form

PRE-EMPTION CERTIFICATE, No. ———.

This is to certify that ——— of ——— county, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office a pre-emption claim to (description of locations), and is hereby entitled to the first privilege of purchasing said land at the Company's valuation, (which is to be made without reference to improvements) when the same shall be placed in market, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, adopted May 26, A. D. 1871.

When the price of the above described land is fixed, notice thereof will be sent to the party to whom this Certificate is issued, and if the land is not purchased by the said party at the lowest price within sixty days from the date of said notice, the Company will be at liberty to sell the land to any other person.

(Signed) ———
Land Agent of the E. & O. Land Co.

The lands will be appraised by a competent Committee of party, under oath, at their actual present value—money or prospective price—and the lowest price for lands in the vicinity, and when appraisement is made they will be sold in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to one person, payable in five equal annual instalments, with interest from date of contract, at ten per cent per annum, principal and interest payable in United States Legal Tender Notes. Warranty deeds given after United States Patent issues, up to five years in full.

Blank forms of application furnished upon request

J. K. MOORES,
Land Agent

jun12dlaw1wtf

W. W. CHAPMAN & J. C. CHAPMAN,
Notary Public.

Attorneys-at-Law,

OFFICE—Over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, corner First and Stark streets—Entrance on Stark st. d1y

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

For Vice President:
HENRY WILSON,
Of Massachusetts.

For Presidential Electors,
W. L. LAPE,
T. P. HARDING,
A. J. MEACHAM,

Election Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

[illegible]

the Republican Party of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm the declaration of principles promulgated by the Convention which first placed in nomination our great leader and standard-bearer, Abraham Lincoln, and we congratulate the country that the Spirit of Liberty and Equality which animated the earlier Conventions of the party is still the inspiration of its counsels and action.

1. Believing that the work of reconstruction should be completed with the least possible delay consistent with the assurance of adequate security for the results of the war, which have been the objects of the unparalleled expenditure of treasure and blood, we favor the immediate admission of every State to the full participation in all the rights of the National Union whose Constitution conforms to the Constitution of the United States, and in which the right to vote is not denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. No law nor its administration should permit any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, and they have been adopted in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution; they should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

4. The National Government [illegible] seeks to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who struggle for greater liberty.

5. Any system of civil service under which the administration of the Government are compelled to waste for more party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system, to a law which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the [illegible] conditions for appointment to office, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of public lands to railroads and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be set apart for free settlement by the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying current expenses, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, to be raised by internal taxation, imposed in such manner as to bear most heavily upon the luxuries and not upon the necessaries of life, and to promote the industries and enterprises of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for the country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled since the last war, without regard to length of service or the cause of such disability or discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance was a subject always a source of controversy between this and those Governments, and the efforts of the Republican party, from its foundation, have been constantly directed to the assertion and the American idea of the right of an individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to protect naturalized citizens in the rights of adopted citizens against any unauthorized claims by their former Government, and we urge a continued and careful encouragement and protection to voluntary emigration.

10. The [illegible] privileges ought to be abolished and a way proposed for reduction in the rates of postage.

11. We favor the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroads, and such other means of communication as may be necessary for the early settlement and development of the resources of the public domain, as rapidly as the business interests of the country may require; and we favor the policy of the Government guaranteeing the interest for a limited time on such railroads as may be unable, for a reasonable period, to pay interest on their bonds.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an important duty in the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the Nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We unite with pride the [illegible] of the principal of that debt, and of the rates of interest upon the amount remaining unpaid. Despite the enormous burden resulting from the late rebellion, the public debt has been reduced during the Administration of President Grant at the rate of $120,000,000 per year. Agreat industry of unexampled activity and peace and [illegible] prevail throughout the land. [illegible] has been [illegible] and the credit of the Government [illegible] Every dollar of interest paid has been honestly earned by the toil of the people. We favor such legislation as will [illegible] the most rapid extinguishment of the public debt consistent with the [illegible] and the honor and power of the Nation kept in a high position throughout the world. [illegible] Besides all that [illegible] rates of taxation, the public debt has been [illegible] and [illegible] during the Presidency of the present incumbent